

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Held in LEEDS, August 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1889.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS: TUESDAY,
AUGUST 13TH, 1889.

Professor GAIRDNER in the Chair.

THE minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read, and confirmed.

Retirement of President.—Professor GAIRDNER said the signing of the minutes was the last official act that he could perform as their president. It now remained to him to perform what was to him the very pleasant duty, under the circumstances, of dying officially as gracefully and as briefly as he could. It was not desirable that a dying actor should remain too long upon the stage. In some of the schoolbooks to which he was accustomed in boyhood, there was a very beautiful design bearing a Greek motto, one of the most beautiful passages from the writings of antiquity. A hand was seen coming out of a cloud and bearing a torch. Another hand from the opposite side was seen coming out of the dark and taking the torch, the motto being that those who had torches should hand them on to others. That was his present position. He might be said to be in the moribund condition as president, and handing on his torch, such as it was, in the way of illumination to his successor. Considering this as an act of official death, he must say with the great Roman, that he was, and felt himself to be "*felix opportunitate mortis.*" In dying he brought upon the stage a new president who certainly did not come out of the dark. He had been long before them, not only as one of the most active members of the profession it had, but also as their representative on the General Medical Council, and it was within his knowledge, from friends who had long been members of the Council, that no man in it had made so much way as Mr. Wheelhouse in the opinions of that body. He was universally recognised as a great guiding head, with much tact, good business talents, and every quality of a good medical councillor. He need not say that such a man, when he added to those distinctions high professional distinction in his own particular line, was eminently qualified to be the head of the British Medical Association. In retiring, he (Dr. Gairdner) did so with a warm feeling of gratitude towards the Association and its members and officials for the way in which his hands had been strengthened during the period of his presidency.

Mr. C. G. WHEELHOUSE, President for 1889-1890, then took the chair amid continuous acclamations.

THE PRESIDENT said he was very grateful to the members for the way in which he had been received, and to Dr. Gairdner for the terms in which he had spoken. If in receiving the torch from his hand he could carry the light high and steadily before them, and if with that high and steady light he could guide them aright, he should have the greatest possible pleasure in so doing. At the same time he could not but feel that the task was a very difficult one. For example, members who came to their annual meeting, saw the spirit and enthusiasm that was always present, and the happy, social side of the thing, might know nothing of those hours that were spent in Council trying to guide the Association in the proper lines, and to do that which was right by every member of the Association, numbering, as it did, 13,000 members. He had received the honour conferred upon him with very great reluctance, but at the same time would do the best he could for them in all ways.

Report of Council.—The report was taken as read, having been already published in the JOURNAL.

Dr. BRIDGWATER, the President of the Council, moved: "That the report of Council, together with the financial statement for the year ending December 31st, 1888, be received and adopted." He said the report was, on the whole, a record of continued success and progress. It began by stating that this was the third time they had had the privilege of meeting in Leeds, and also that those who could remember their last reception had it indelibly impressed upon their memories. In looking forward to the present meeting under the presidency of Mr. Wheelhouse they knew that, if possible, even that would be surpassed. Taking a retrospect of the history of the Association extending over so many years, they would see that in 1843 they numbered only 1,600, and their income

was something like £2,000. Twenty years later there were 4,000 members, with an income of £5,000, without any balance. The Association now numbered nearly 13,000 members, the income this year was £31,685, and the balance of assets over liabilities over £35,000. That was a subject of great congratulation and satisfaction not only to those who were conducting the affairs of the Association and the JOURNAL at the present time, but as a record of progressive and good work done by their predecessors. Their present financial position was a matter for undoubted congratulation. During the last year they received £31,685 and expended £27,680, leaving a balance of £4,000 to the good. This condition enabled the Council to do a great deal more than it was accustomed to do in the early condition of the Association. Amongst other things it had endeavoured to equalise the demand upon every member with regard to the reception of the JOURNAL. The Colonies and India had been accustomed hitherto to pay the postal expenses of the paper, and had thereby been heavily handicapped as regards the members at home. It had been thought, inasmuch as they could afford to do it, that they might free the Colonies and India from that impost, and themselves pay the postage. This involved an outlay of something like £400 a year, but they could see in it simply the carrying out of what might be called the principle of justice to all. Then out of their surplus they had been able to purchase the lease of two houses adjoining their building in the Strand. When they first contemplated going there it was their ambition to have bought the whole block, but with that care which had ever characterised the proceedings of the Council, they thought they were not justified in expending more than they did, and they purchased a certain portion. They had hardly been in their new premises when the policy of the movement was exemplified in the fact that they began to feel pinched for room, and were glad on the earliest opportunity to make a good bargain in purchasing the lease of two adjoining houses; and now, taking it as a whole, they might be congratulated on having a building equal to their requirements. Then, again, they had instituted a library. This was no new idea, for it would be remembered that the JOURNAL some years ago published a short synopsis of their history, showing that the formation of a library was a thing very much in the minds of their predecessors many years ago, but that they had no funds to carry it out. In their present building they had a very large room; the Council had granted a sum of money, and shelves had been provided for the goodly number of volumes already in their possession. He need hardly say their honorary librarian, Mr. Ernest Hart, with his usual energy and public spirit, was endeavouring to add in every possible way literature which should be of advantage to anybody who went there, and the Council had granted £300 for the purchase of books of reference. The members of the Association last year numbered 12,265. During the year 954 had joined them, 110 had died, and 212 resigned, leaving at present as the accurate number of the Association 12,897. A great deal of this resulted from the work of the secretaries of Branches, and the opportunity must be taken to record publicly how much the Association was indebted to them. On the present occasion some five or six men who had been prominently distinguished for their services in this work were about to retire. They could not always claim their services, but most of them had worked on till at last the very pressure of outside work compelled them to resign. They carried with them their regret, and also thanks for the work done; but there was this consolation always to the Association, that no sooner was one down than another was up, and their places had been filled by men equally anxious to do good work, and upon whose work they could look with as much confidence in anticipation as they had in the past. The time had again come round for the administration of the Middlemore and Stewart Prize Funds. For the Middlemore Prize only one essay was sent in, and the adjudicators hardly felt that it was equal to the necessary standard required. The Stewart Prize had been awarded to Dr. Klein for very good work done. Cordial thanks were due to Dr. Littlejohn, Dr. Grimshaw, and Dr. Corfield, who had acted as adjudicators in the Stewart Prize, and to Dr. Swanzy, Dr. Reed, and Mr. Priestley Smith, who had acted in like manner for the Middlemore Prize. The Reports of the various Committees would be brought before the Association, so that they might realise for themselves the amount of work done by those who undertook those duties simply for the honour and glory of serving the Association. He now had to tread on rather tender ground. They knew what had happened with regard to the publication of the

the script. It went without saying, for there was not a single man in the Association who did not feel equally upon the point. Every man in the profession must have felt strongly, and though perhaps this was an opportunity given to some to express their feelings, yet they must remember that in the management of a great concern they did not always act upon individual impulse, but must safeguard the body for which they were acting, and at the same time do what the world at large, and the Association at large, must consider the right thing in the end. They were not able to rush at first start, and to express their sentiments as a Council on this matter. In all conditions of importance they must be well aware that it required very careful forethought, and on this occasion they were justified in the deliberation of their action by the mere fact that their legal adviser cautioned them to be exceedingly careful, explaining to them risks and possibilities which ordinary people would not have realised. In the long run, they had recorded as the act of the Council that they regretted the printing of the script, and that the communication of the regret should be conveyed to the person chiefly interested. Later on, they found that the various Branches had been written to, suggesting that the policy of the JOURNAL was not right—that they should have all articles signed, and should lay aside everything that gave a commercial colouring to the JOURNAL, such as their advertisements. Anybody who had ever had anything to do with journalism would know that both these propositions, if carried out, would be absolutely fatal to the well-being of the Association. It was impossible, without diving into the secrets of the editorial bag, to explain why it was undesirable to have signatures; but it ought to suggest itself to everyone's mind that there must be very many highly-placed, able, and influential men, who were capable of giving the best information, who would never write if they had to sign their names. Then, as to advertisements, it was well known that however perfect their editorial work might be, if they were merely trusting to subscriptions and the casual sources of income that the paper would bring in, they would be simply hurried rapidly into the bankruptcy court. The publishing of advertisements, judiciously managed, as they always had been—there might be now and then a slight error, but that did not condemn the whole—under the general management of Mr. Fowke, constituted, after all, an important element in the financial basis upon which they were able to do the work. This was a fitting opportunity for the Association to record, as they were invited to do in the Report, its full confidence in their Editor. They felt that in him they had a man of beyond ordinary ability and devotion and public spirit in the power of managing the work he had to do. If proof of this were needed it would be found in the widely-extended popularity of the JOURNAL and the vast growth of its circulation. With regard to their Manager, the state of the finances spoke for him and drew forth their gratitude. One could have little conception of the enormous strain it must be on the mind of the Editor of a paper with a circulation so large as theirs to be prepared at any moment and every moment to do that which was most judicious under the conflicting considerations of sudden emergencies. This had suggested to the Editor the necessity of coming before the Council and asking for the formation of a Reference Committee. This was no new idea. But when a Reference Committee had been suggested the Association had on previous occasions, by a large majority, expressed full confidence in the sole judgment of the Editor. On the present occasion they were in a different position, because the proposition came from Mr. Hart himself, and, coming from him as a spontaneous and urgent request, they were very glad to fall in with his views. The Council had accordingly appointed a Reference Committee to assist him in his arduous duties which he had successfully carried on for so many years, and the committee was so constructed that it had upon it the President of the Council and the Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, and as other members, who received remuneration, Dr. Farquharson, F.R.C.P., M.P., as representing London, and Professor Donald MacAlister, of Cambridge, as representing the provinces. He believed that this would in the long run prove a great benefit to the Association. Mr. Hart himself had on many occasions stated that this arrangement was the greatest possible boon and relief to him, and was working as well as it possibly could. He (Dr. Bridgwater) was bound to state that there was a certain rumour that there was a powerful body in the metropolis who did not look upon this arrangement as likely to do the good that was expected; they had gone so far as to write and express themselves as though they were the protectors of the honour and well-being

of the Association, and that the Council, the Journal Committee and the Reference Committee were negligent of the honour of the Association. It was very easy to make charges, but what he would say was this—the committee was always open to criticism; it did them good, and he might say journalism lived by it. Suggestions would always be most carefully scrutinised and looked into, but as to judgment they must pause. They could not come before the Association in the spirit of Naaman and ask that if they bowed down to this house of Rimmon they might be pardoned; on the contrary, they felt that the Association would realise how highly they appreciated the trust committed to them and the importance of handing down to those who followed them untarnished the glorious traditions of the past, whilst they also felt that in affectionate loyalty and jealous regard to the honour of the Association they could bow and yield to none. In doing this work they could accept the dictates of no second Cæsar: they had but one court of appeal, and that was the members of the Association. The last part of the Report was a record that came year by year, and in speaking of it it naturally drew their minds away from anything that might be vexatious. As they looked over the list of 120 who had gone to "the long bourne" since their last meeting, the thought came not what they were doing but rather what should the end be. Let them in all faith believe that each of those had gone to his rest after a life of earnest and honest work. And yet even here it was possible to select some two or three names who would deserve perhaps more than a passing mention: Mr. Mason, of Bath, who worked on the Council for some years; Dr. O'Connor, of Cork, who was President when they met in that city some years ago; and last, one who, though it might be said he was not particular in the way in which he called a spade a spade, yet was a man whose friendship they might value, and whose work for certain portions of the Association would have an undying memory as a record, he referred to Dr. Joseph Rogers. From a list of that kind they might derive a constant lesson of work—"Whatever your hand finds to do do it with all your might;" and along with that the not less impressive lesson—"Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Dr. HOLMAN, the Treasurer of the Association, in bringing forward the financial statement, said: In proffering the balance sheet of 1888 for your acceptance, the items are so fully set out that I need only detain you with a very few observations. Our increased receipts for the past twelve months over that of 1887 is £3,105; the increased expenditure amounts to £1,169. We have printed 416 more pages of matter, and 38,075 more copies of the JOURNAL have been issued. The number of reams of paper used in 1887 is largely increased, but, thanks to the unflagging watchfulness of our General Manager in securing an advantageous contract, the extra cost for paper only amounts to £87. Fresh economy has recently been secured by a new contract for machining the JOURNAL. The profit for the year is £4,093, the largest ever made. This might have been increased, but hitherto a rule-of-thumb sum has been written off each year for discounts. The exact amount has now been ascertained, and to enable the calculation to start fair in future, we have charged the revenue of 1888 with five quarters' discounts, and the advantage of this procedure we may expect to find in the balance sheet of 1889. As regards the disposition of profits for last year the item of Nottingham Corporation Stock in the balance sheet appears now amongst the investments. In 1888 we have paid for Nos. 2 and 3, Agar Street, £3,200, and the remainder has been placed on deposit account. On referring to our balance sheets for 1886, 1887, and 1888, I find we have expended between £13,000 and £14,000 in acquiring an invaluable property in the Strand, and furnishing it, and adapting it to our purposes, and we have spent between £3,000 and £4,000 for advancing the scientific work of our profession, and in watching over and advancing its material interests. By our Research Scholarships and pecuniary grants we enable young men to pursue scientific investigations which, without such aid, they could not undertake; the results of their work being from time to time published in the JOURNAL for the benefit of all our members. The sums so expended are apportioned under the direction of men of the highest standing in the scientific world. These moneys could not have been expended in a manner so beneficial to all if there had not been exercised a most careful supervision over the business portion of our work. In your annual subscription you have all enjoyed the privileges of membership of the most numerous and powerful medical association the world has ever seen; weekly you have received the lowest priced and one of the best journals

ever issued by the medical profession, for practically it represents a charge only to each member of 4½d. a number. We seek to make it good in all its parts—and that we fairly succeed may be inferred by the rapid increase of the weekly issue, which now amounts to 15,500 copies delivered free of all postal charges to members of the Association throughout the British dominions and the Continent.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Leeds, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. He said he had the honour of taking a subordinate part when the Association visited Leeds in 1869 under the direction of their President, and in occupying his present position he (Mr. Wright) felt that Mr. Wheelhouse was a very difficult man to follow, inasmuch as he carried out the duties of the meeting in such an efficient and energetic way. He might take this opportunity of saying that the accommodation of the meeting had been a most anxious matter to them all. In 1869 there were 486 members present, but at the Glasgow meeting last year there were 1,300 present so that the matter of accommodation was a very serious one. He asked members to look charitably upon what had been done, and to believe that the Committee had done their utmost to make the meeting a success.

The resolution was agreed to.

Thanks to the Ex-President.—Mr. SIBLEY moved: "That the best thanks of the Association be given to Professor W. T. Gairdner for the able and courteous way in which he has presided during the past year, and that he be elected a vice-president for life." The acclamation with which the resolution had been received rendered it entirely superfluous on his part, even if he were able to do so, to endeavour by any words of his to commend the resolution. Professor Gairdner had filled the most distinguished office of President with an unusual amount of distinction. There had been many eminent men in the chair before, but few could compare with the high qualities of their ex-President. He need not recall his high scientific attainments or his distinguished social position; these had enabled him to fill this office with grace and dignity. They were under deep obligations to him for the courteous manner in which he had discharged his office. They had had the opportunity of listening to the results of some of his scientific researches in the interesting address which he delivered. These matters were so fully before them that they need not be now dwell upon. Professor Gairdner spoke of being "moribund"—moribund in the sense of President, but full of life they hoped as Vice-President for life. He had been of the greatest use in guiding the Association through many difficulties during the past year, and they looked to him for still further guidance in passing through the troublesome waters with which they were, perhaps, still surrounded.

Dr. SAUNDY seconded the resolution. He said it had been to the Association a great honour to have such a distinguished President as Dr. Gairdner. He was not only the very ideal of a scientific physician, but he had also been a most distinguished President and a wise counsellor to the Association in the somewhat unprecedented difficulties through which they had passed.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Professor GAIRDNER, in responding, expressed his joy that the Glasgow meeting should have been thought worthy of the remarks that had been made. The work of the meeting was done by others, and the President got perhaps more credit than he ought to have. Still he was not unwilling to accept that which was offered so freely and with such good will. He hoped and believed that the Association, notwithstanding the little difficulties that had been alluded to, would be safely and securely guided through them by his distinguished successor.

Parliamentary Bills Committee.—Mr. FOWKE read the resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee on August 1st: "That our best thanks are due to the Chairman, Mr. Ernest Hart, for the great skill with which he has managed to meet the difficulties to carry into effect the legislative amendments which have been brought before us to-day; to the members of Parliament, Dr. Farquharson and Sir Walter Foster, and others who have assisted; also to Dr. Mickle, Dr. Biddle, and the members of the Committee who have so liberally given their time and attention to the many questions involved."

Mr. ERNEST HART, who on coming forward was received with great applause, in moving the adoption of the report of this Committee, said it was stated at the close that a supplementary report would be presented at the present meeting, and he asked permission to make it verbally. Happily it was one of the most satisfactory reports presented to the Association. Three Bills of

great importance had been brought before Parliament. The first was the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill, which was intended primarily to give protection to the lunatic, an object in which every member of the profession heartily concurred, and in which the Association was only too glad to give its intelligence and its disinterested aid; but there were certain particulars in it (the results of the cogitations of successive Lord Chancellors) which pressed unduly upon members of the medical profession. There were provisions which put the medical man who intended to take, under due precautions, an insane inmate into his house, under great disadvantages in comparison with any other member of the community. The Committee had been unable to induce successive Lord Chancellors to remove those provisions, and it therefore became necessary to appeal to the House of Commons, and the result had been that all the objectionable restrictions had been removed. A number of amendments had been introduced—every one of which had been submitted to the approval of the Association in the JOURNAL—removing certain difficulties which would have been experienced in asylums, in the management of patients, and all those points, almost without exception, had been erased from the Bill, which as it now stood was, if not a perfect measure, a measure which would give greater protection to the lunatic such as the public demanded, and also greater protection to the medical man. He should be ungrateful if, on behalf of the Association, he did not express once more their special thanks to Dr. Mickle and Dr. Langdon Down for the assistance they had rendered in dealing with the technical parts of the Bill. With regard to the Scotch Local Government Bill, its importance to the medical profession was that it dealt largely with sanitary reorganisation in Scotland. It created County Councils, and gave them sanitary duties, as in the case of the Local Government Bill of England. When the latter was brought in, on behalf of the Committee, and with the assistance of the medical officers of health of England, made urgent representations to Government to give the County Councils a sanitary officer through whom to exercise the powers conferred upon them. A compulsory clause was framed, but it was unacceptable to certain parties in the House, and all that could be done was to get a permissive clause inserted in the Bill. The power thus conferred had been availed of by the County Council of London and one of the Ridings of Yorkshire, but not to any great extent throughout the country; and the officers appointed were appointed annually, having no security of tenure. The Scotch Act had been improved in both those respects. With the assistance of Dr. Russell, of Glasgow, Dr. Littlejohn, of Edinburgh, Dr. Christie, and other distinguished medical officers in Scotland, he drew up a memorandum of considerable elaboration, pointing out the desirable amendments and the reason for them; and he was glad to say that they had been most completely successful, and had done for Scotch members what they had been unable to do for English members. With the aid of Dr. Farquharson and Sir Walter Foster, clauses were brought forward which the Lord Advocate was only too willing to accept. They had also the great advantage of the active assistance of the West of Scotland Branch. He hoped the Branches and their officers would not think it implied any reproach upon them when he said that the Committee did not always receive the active and general support from them which would be of the greatest assistance in its work. The West of Scotland Branch sent up a deputation which represented 2,500 practitioners, and they also sent the President of the sanitary officers of Scotland. Those gentlemen, with Dr. Farquharson and himself, went to the Lord Advocate, and it was largely owing to that interview that the happy result had been obtained that every County Council in Scotland must appoint a medical officer of health. That of course meant that a certain number of what had been called "lucrative posts" had been created, and it had been suggested that that was the main reason of their action. He did not mean to say that they felt bound to put out of consideration the existence of suitable appointments for men of capacity in the medical profession, of which there were too few, and which abounded more in other professions; but that was not their main object; it was to make the Bill thoroughly efficient by compelling every County Council to appoint a medical officer, and to obtain his security of tenure, so that he could only be dismissed on appeal to the central authority. With regard to Mr. Ritchie's Notification of Infectious Diseases Bill, the Committee had decided to maintain the principle which the Association had always adopted, that the notification should be the duty of the householder, and not of the medical man. The matter was

still under debate, and Sir W. Foster was doing his best to impress that view upon the House of Commons. There was another matter of unmixed satisfaction. It would be remembered that at the Dublin meeting he stated that the Act abolishing relative rank had caused the greatest inconveniences, and was a serious grievance to medical officers; and further, that by the non-application of the Warrant of 1879 to India the brigade-surgeons of India were subject to serious disadvantages with respect to rank and pay. The Director-General of the Army Medical Department attended at the Dublin meeting, and directly challenged the statements that were made, and said that the Committee had been misinformed; and he (Mr. Hart) had been regarded as a ringleader in an agitation for the redressing of grievances which were mainly of his own creation. Accordingly, the statements in the reports were referred to a special Committee, and steps were taken to obtain accurate information. The medical officers of Dublin desired to assemble and to give information to the Council as to what their sentiments really were; but they were told that that would be considered as an act of insubordination. Mr. Stanhope was then asked in the House of Commons whether he would allow the army medical officers to make a collective representation of their grievances, and he replied that it would be contrary to the rules of the service. A letter was then sent to each medical officer asking him to make a confidential statement to the Committee for or against the proposed reforms. The replies were analysed, and the result was sent to the Secretary of State for War, who virtually replied, and not very courteously, that they had better mind their own business. Thus they were perpetually checked at all points. However they persevered, and succeeded in getting a Departmental Committee appointed (for which they owed many thanks to Mr. Stanhope), presided over by Lord Camperdown, and having two medical representatives, Mr. Macnamara and Dr. Balfour. Evidence was taken by the Committee, and the result had been that every point that had been urged had been conceded, and every conclusion arrived at by the Parliamentary Bills Committee had been confirmed. The report had not yet been published, but it would be issued before the close of the session. It granted to the army medical officers what had been so long claimed for them, a title which should on the face of it indicate their army rank as well as their medical position, surgeon-general, surgeon-colonel, surgeon-major, surgeon-captain, and surgeon-lieutenant; and they would be constituted a Royal Army Staff Corps, to which they attached great importance. The Warrant of 1879 would be applied to India, so that the Indian grievance would be remedied. The last measure, by which army foreign service was to be extended to six years, would be rescinded, and the period would be the usual one of five years. The general result was that all that they had been asked for had been recommended, he believed unanimously, by Lord Camperdown's Committee. That was the account which he had to give of the stewardship of the Parliamentary Bills Committee; and he hoped the members would think that it was a year's hard work well done, and a work that would redound to the credit of the Association, and to the benefit of the profession.

Dr. ROBERT BARNES, in seconding the motion, said that the work of the Committee and its Chairman entitled them to the gratitude of the Association, and was a proof of the usefulness of the JOURNAL and the ability with which it was conducted. Without the aid of the JOURNAL, and unless the Editor of the JOURNAL had been its chairman and had given his devoted aid and great powers of mind in both capacities, they all felt that such marvellously good work could not have been accomplished.

Brigade-Surgeon HARVEY desired to express what he believed was the universal opinion of medical officers of Her Majesty's service as to the deep debt of gratitude they owed to the Association, to the JOURNAL, to the Parliamentary Bills Committee, and, above all, to Mr. Ernest Hart for their successful and their most invaluable efforts. At present, however, they had only the recommendations of Lord Camperdown's Committee. He sincerely trusted that they would be embodied in a warrant; if so, the chronic discontent which had been long affecting the service would soon become a thing of the past, and the old cordial relations between the medical officers and their fighting brethren would be re-established. The whole service would be deeply grateful to the Association and Mr. Ernest Hart for the great battle fought and won, which would be gratefully esteemed, long remembered, and warmly acknowledged.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Inebriates Legislation Committee.—Dr. NORMAN KERR moved that the report of the Inebriates Legislation Committee be received

and adopted. He congratulated the Association upon the fact that at length a permanent measure had been enacted for the benefit of diseased inebriates. A certain portion of the profession, and a still larger proportion of the intelligent and educated public, were awakening to the fact that persons who gave way to drunkenness were not always the most culpable, but were often the victims of disease as distinct as gout or insanity. He thanked the members of the present Government for the way in which they had met the Committee. He hoped that the good work had only been begun, and that by-and-by there would arise an intelligent public opinion which should compel whatever Government was in power to provide ample accommodation for all diseased inebriates whose wills were so far paralysed that they were unable to assent to any steps for their own cure.

Dr. HARE, in seconding the motion, congratulated Dr. Norman Kerr on the success of his efforts, and expressed a hope that the goodly work begun would be carried out to the end.

Surgeon-Major INCE briefly supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Scientific Grants Committee.—Professor GAIRDNER, in moving the adoption of the report of this Committee, said that the principle upon which he advocated the granting of money to the Committee was a simple one. Most of them were busily engaged in the remunerative practice of their profession, and they ought to feel a certain responsibility towards those who were engaged in unremunerative work such as that which was encouraged by the Committee. Of course it was desirable that the expenditure should be jealously watched; but they had in the convener of the Committee, Sir Joseph Lister, one who not only represented in the highest degree the scientific spirit, but was thoroughly competent to appreciate the value of scientific labours.

Mr. LAWSON TAIT, in seconding the motion, said that, although some things might be improved, he was sufficiently loyal to the constitution of the Association to refrain from any criticism upon the action of the Committee, and accept it as the best that could be done by a collective body of competent gentlemen. He thought that from those remarks the Chairman of that Committee might take a useful lesson concerning another document at the head of which his name appeared.

The motion was agreed to.

Collective Investigation Committee.—Dr. FELCE moved the adoption of the report of this Committee.

Brigade-Surgeon O'DWYER, seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Therapeutic Committee.—Dr. JESSOP, in moving the reception and adoption of the report of this Committee, said there was not much work said to have been done; but they all remembered an excellent paper on antipyrin, published a few months ago in the JOURNAL, and that was a substantial work accomplished. Moreover, the Committee was in the hands of very able men. He need only mention the names of Dr. Brunton, Dr. Leech, and Dr. Cash. Three more able men could not have been selected.

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Royal College of Surgeons.—Mr. RIVINGTON moved:

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England should have a voice in the management of that College and in the election of its Council, and that it be an instruction to the Council of this Association to further this object through the action of the Parliamentary Bills Committee or of a special committee to be appointed for the purpose at this annual meeting.

He said he believed every one present would be in favour of the motion. The constitution of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was very close and oligarchical. There were two orders of practitioners connected with that College, the Members and the Fellows, who were generally Members who had passed a higher anatomical, physiological, and surgical examination. The Members of the College, according to the Calendar, numbered some 17,027, and the Fellows 1,122. These numbers undoubtedly were excessive because the Calendar had not been corrected up to date. There were probably about 12,000 Members, and the Fellows were somewhat less than 1,000. The Members, therefore, were in the proportion of 12 to 1, and they were increasing out of proportion to the Fellows. He estimated that there were about 30 Fellows added every year, whilst there were some 400 to 600 Members. Looking at the Calendar, he found there were 275 Fellows distributed over the last 10 years, giving an average of 27 per annum, or 20 to 1 as compared with the Members. The government of the College was in the hands of a Council of 24 elected by the Fellows, and only three retired annually, giving an average of office of 8 years to each member of the Council. The Council was

elected entirely by the Fellows, but that was the only privilege the Fellows possessed. They had no right of meeting in the College any more than the Members; they were only called to meetings when it was the gracious pleasure of the Council to call them, and that was exactly the case with the Members. They were called, indeed, to an annual meeting, but that was only held on sufferance, and an official of the College, one who was Vice-President last year, had stated in his place in the Council at several meetings that he was in favour of the abolition of this annual meeting. The constitution of the College of Surgeons was illiberal as compared with that of other Colleges, where the Fellows were called regularly to quarterly meetings, and sometimes to extraordinary meetings, and generally elected the whole or the greater part of the Council annually. At the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow the Council only held office for four years; that was a very good period, neither too long nor too short, and the Licentiates were represented by two Fellows, who held office for four years. The body of Fellows in whose hands the power at the College of Surgeons nominally rested, but not really, was created by charter of 1843, which was a very great improvement upon the former condition of matters, because before that time the power was entirely in the hands of the Court of Assistants, a self-elected body, ruled by the examiners, who held office for life. That charter was a great improvement; but it did not provide for the representation of the Members, and it was thought that, to a certain extent, it prevented the Members from obtaining the rights which they formerly possessed in the old Company of Surgeons, namely, of meeting and electing the officers. It never, therefore, gave satisfaction, and ever since there had been an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the constitution of the College. In 1883 the Council found it necessary to apply for a new charter. First of all they wished to abolish the midwifery licence, to keep the ladies from having a back door of entrance into the profession; secondly, they had granted the Fellows the right of voting by voting-papers, and had to get a new charter for the purpose; thirdly, they were holding property in excess of the quantity allowed by the charter. They therefore had to get a new charter, and consequently the whole subject of the alterations that were desirable came up for consideration. The Council thought it only right to submit their programme to the general body of Members and Fellows. Their recommendations were at once passed by the Fellows, and certain resolutions of a progressive character moved by Mr. Swayne, a prominent member of the Association, were carried unanimously. The Council did not accept those resolutions, and the result was the formation of two bodies, the Association of Members and the Association of Fellows, in order to obtain reform in the constitution of the College. The Association of Fellows drew up seventeen points, and nine of those, which were of the least importance, were accepted by the Council; but the recommendations of the Association of Members were not accepted by the Council. At that time the members of the Association of Fellows had not agreed to the principle of the representation of Members, but it was soon found necessary to agree to that principle, and that led to a certain split in the Association of Fellows, and there was a certain amount of secession; but it led to one great advantage—that a common platform was adopted, namely, that the Members ought to have a larger share in the government of the College, ought to have the right of meeting of the College, and ought to be consulted upon any change in the constitution. That had been repeatedly endorsed at meetings at the College; and the resolution which he had the honour of submitting merely asked the members of the Association to adopt that principle. The latter part of the resolution referred the matter to a committee. There was a Bill before Parliament called the Draft Bill of the Association of Members, to carry out the principle. He was not in favour of all the points mentioned in the Bill, but he was in favour of the general principle embodied in the resolution.

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS, in seconding the resolution, said that the struggle between the Members and the Fellows of the College had been going on ever since the charter was granted by which the Council elected themselves. In 1797, a Bill was brought in which excluded Members from taking part in the elections. The Bill was thrown out, but Lord Thurlow said that no Bill ought to pass which did not give the Members a just and equitable share in the management of their own affairs. A charter was then granted, which remained in force till 1843, when a sort of compromise was adopted, and a large number of Fellows were made

without examination. Since then examinations had taken place giving the higher qualifications; but the Members saw no reason why such higher qualifications, though they conferred certain distinctions, should entirely exclude the Members from their share in the management of the College. The College property belonged to the Members; if there were a dissolution, each Member could claim his share; and if that were so, they had a right to some part in the government of the College, and a certain portion of the Council should consist of Members. He did not want to oust the Fellows from all the rights and privileges which they had enjoyed for so many years, but he believed that a large number of them were ready to concede to the Members a just and reasonable share in the College government. The Bill in the hands of Lord Randolph Churchill, which would be introduced into Parliament next year, was exceedingly moderate, and he believed it would meet with the general approval of the Members. The journals had been true to their traditions in dealing with the question, and he had no doubt they would continue to be so. Over 5,000 Members had petitioned the Council on the subject, and the number was still increasing.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN supported the resolution. He said there was no question which could be more properly referred to the Parliamentary Bills Committee. He did not approve of every clause of the Bill that had been introduced, but he thought that its principle would commend itself to all the members of the Association.

Dr. WARD COUSINS, in supporting the resolution, said he believed that the members of the Association deeply sympathised with the present position of the Members of the College of Surgeons. It had been said that the Members had no rights and privileges but those connected with their licence. That was the argument put forward with reference to a body of practitioners second to none in the world. The Council of the College was the closest corporation in the kingdom, and he regarded them as usurping a power to which they were not entitled. It might be right enough in the Middle Ages, but in the nineteenth century to exclude 12,000 Members from any particle of power in their own College was monstrous.

Surgeon-Major INCE also supported the resolution.

It was then put and agreed to without a dissentient.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13TH.

Mr. WHEELHOUSE in the Chair.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered the annual address, which is published at page 349.

Professor GAIRDNER moved: "That the best thanks of the Association be given to the President, Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, for his admirable address." The President, he said, had enlarged very much on the advances that had been made in medical education and examination. The question had occurred to him while listening to the address, *Cui bono*: Had the medical man himself correspondingly advanced in the judgment of the public? He could not say; but he had been staggered by reading in a newspaper since he came to Leeds, a statement by a person of, as it would appear, no inconsiderable authority, that in all matters of sanitation any man out of the street was just as good as a medical man. If that represented the feeling of the public in Leeds after two or three generations of Teales, four generations of Heys, and a vast number of distinguished medical men, it was in vain for the President to plead for any addition to medical education or examination. They might just as well shut up shop and yield to the man in the street, or to any number of advertising quacks who chose to obtrude themselves upon the public attention. He was not a pessimist, however; he believed they were advancing in reality, and in the estimation of the public. As to the old practitioner referred to by the President, he appeared to have been a man who learned a good many things in a very inaccurate manner. He saw a great number of common diseases, and learned to put up a lot of prescriptions, but he never learned anything well. The present mode of education proceeded, perhaps, too much on the opposite principle; it aimed at teaching a man a more limited number of things—at least, a less widespread view of common diseases—but it taught him a method of observation. It did not aim at letting the student see every possible common disease. There were many common diseases, like measles, that a student could never see in his curriculum, but he would see

them when he went into practice. A man must see his first case of everything at some time or other. They could not all drop into a museum for him to see, but he must pick them up gradually. The modern student was thoroughly taught in regard to morbid phenomena, and it was better for him to learn the proper method of observation than to know a large number of individual diseases. No doubt when Mr. Wheelhouse brought the facts he had mentioned to bear on the Medical Council in regard to the practical question of medical education, a great deal would be done to improve it.

Professor CUMING (Belfast) in seconding the motion, said that the address had reminded him, in its ripeness of thought and clearness of expression, of the brilliant address of Dr. Gairdner, in Glasgow. It was, however, with a qualm of regret that he had heard the suggestion from a member of the Medical Council that a couple of years should be added to the already sorely weighted medical student. Nothing was ever taken off from the student; every change added something. But he was sure that nothing would be done rashly or prematurely, and that in the hands of men of experience like Mr. Wheelhouse the interests of the medical student would be safe. The position now occupied by Mr. Wheelhouse, as President of the Association, was a reward for the eminent service he had rendered to it, and he hoped that the meeting over which he presided would prove to be one of the most successful that the Association had ever held.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said if the Medical Council could only get an expression from the profession at large as to its wishes in the matter of education, its course would be a smooth one. He had done his best to give his own ideas of what that education should be.

The Conduct of the "Journal."—Dr. BRIDGWATER laid before the meeting a letter from Sir Joseph Lister on this subject, his reply thereto, and a copy of a resolution passed by the Council on the subject, as follows:

To the Council of the British Medical Association.

London, August 1st, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—Many members of the Association have been much disappointed to find that the hopes which they had been led to entertain of an improvement in the conduct of the JOURNAL have not been fulfilled. So strong is this feeling that a large number of men in influential positions in the profession, warmly attached to the Association, but jealous of its honour and despairing of seeing the improvement they desire, have expressed their determination to resign their membership.

But before carrying into effect a resolution so serious, it has been thought right to approach you, as the governing body, with the request that you will give this matter your earnest consideration, and take such steps as shall make the JOURNAL in all respects worthy of the Association which it represents.—We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOSEPH LISTER, Chairman.
W. H. ALLCHIN, } Secretaries.
W. A. MEREDITH, }
JOHN WILLIAMS, }

Reply of President of Council.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 1st. I will lay it before the Council when they meet in Leeds next week. I must be permitted, meanwhile, to assure you that you may safely leave the honour of the Association where it has been safely preserved for so many years.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. BRIDGWATER.

Resolved—"That the Council do not admit that the signatories of this letter are better judges than themselves, or more solicitous than they are for the honour of the Association and of the profession, but if there are any points which the signatories desire to particularise, in which they consider that the JOURNAL admits of or calls for improvement, they will, as they ever have been, on receiving them through the Representatives of their Branches in the Council, be ready to give such suggestions their most careful consideration."

Mr. LAWSON TAIT (Birmingham) said he thought the writers of the letter which had been sent to the Council could hardly have recognised the impertinent nature of the language in which it was couched; and he hoped that on reflection they would regret that a more civil tone had not been used towards so important a body as the Council of the British Medical Association. The JOURNAL of the Association was not the only important medical journal in the kingdom, and there were names in the list of signatories to the letter, and to that which was published in March, which clearly indicated one source of the malcontent which had been manifested. One discussion which had taken place in the morning, on which a gratifying decision had been arrived at, had no small bearing upon the nature of the communication which had been read. The financial statement of the Association, the report of Council, and the reports of the Standing Committees, which had been submitted and unanimously adopted by that meeting, were of themselves a powerful argument to induce the members of the Association to pass the resolution which he begged to propose, namely: "That this meeting desires to express its satisfaction with the result of the present representative

system of government of the British Medical Association, and their approval of the steps taken by the Council for the management of its JOURNAL." If the signatories of the letter approved of the representative principles of government, they had a very easy remedy for any evil which they thought existed; they could make a representation through the Council of the Metropolitan Branch, and their representatives on the Council. Such representations had been made by provincial Branches, and any expression of opinion of that kind would be sure to meet with every consideration on the part of the Council.

Dr. ROBERT BARNES (London) seconded the motion. He believed that the Council fairly represented the Association, and there had been no distinct impeachment of its conduct. Backstairs influence had been used and hole-and-corner meetings held in getting up these memorials and documents. The letters forwarded were really an impertinence to the Council and the Association. It was absurd to suggest that there should be no advertisements in the JOURNAL, and that all articles should be signed. The plan had been tried and had failed. If signatures were required to all articles there would be no reform of abuses, and the JOURNAL would be maimed and mutilated. He might mention an incident that had occurred in his own experience. Some years ago there was fever in the Pacific Squadron of the English fleet. He had been informed that the cause of it was a want of water, the crew being reduced to a miserable pittance. There was a desire to economise, and, in order to save a few tons of coal, the fleet was attacked with fever. He wrote an article on the subject, adding the words, "Is this true?" Mr. Childers was furious, and asked who wrote the article. He (Dr. Barnes) said he would not give the name of his informant and expose him to the vindictiveness of the Admiralty. He might now state, however, that it was the surgeon on board the Admiral's ship, who would have been liable to ruin if his name had been given up. He contended that they ought to maintain their own JOURNAL as it was. It was the efficient organ of a thoroughly representative body. It was the backbone of the Association; it had their confidence and deserved it. It was recognised everywhere as one of the ablest journals in the world, and one of the most useful to the profession.

Surgeon-Major INCE questioned the wisdom of passing the resolution; he thought such a secession would be a calamity to the Association.

The resolution was then put and carried, there being only one dissident.

The Out-patient Departments of General Hospitals.—Mr. J. BRINDLEY JAMES said he had given notice of a motion on this subject which he was willing to withdraw. Dr. Rentoul had a motion on the same subject which he would also withdraw, and would bring forward a second motion which would embrace both.

Dr. RENTOUL then moved: "That the resolutions be referred to the Council of the Association; that the Council invite the Branches and individual practitioners to forward suggestions to them; and that the Council furnish their report to the JOURNAL within six months of the present date, and refer their conclusions to a general meeting."

Mr. LAWSON TAIT seconded the motion. He said the whole subject was far too complicated and too large for a general meeting to discuss it till it had been through the mill of the Council.

The resolution was agreed to.

Travelling Expenses of Representatives of Branches.—Dr. OGILVIE GRANT moved "that the travelling expenses of representatives of Branches incurred in attending meetings of the Council in London be defrayed out of the funds of the Association. He said he brought this motion forward with a feeling of great responsibility, having been requested to do so by his Branch. The Northern Counties of Scotland Branch, which he had the honour to represent, although year after year it had elected representatives, had never been able to be represented at the Council until four years ago, when he was asked to endeavour to remedy this great wrong. He had tried to do so for four years, and the fact that he came before them again was an admission of failure. At the Brighton meeting the subject was referred to the Council, and it was agreed that the opinion of the Branches should be taken. That was done, and the result was so decided that the Council were compelled to propose some remedy. A very moderate scheme was proposed and brought before the meeting at Dublin, but through the opposition of the Council was again rejected. What the Branches required was not the payment of their representa-

tives, but equality. Living in the north of Scotland it took him a day and a night to travel to London, and, therefore, he could not under any circumstances be in the same position as his happy professional brother in Harley Street, who rolled in his carriage to the meeting. He (Dr. Grant) had to come in a third-class carriage, which was no great pleasure; but he had done it for four years for what he considered the good of the Association. It meant this: were the members of all the Branches to be present at the Council meeting? If four years' experience was of any use, he thought it was of the utmost importance that every member elected by every Branch should attend. He therefore asked the Association to treat this matter in a liberal spirit. It was said at Dublin that the result of carrying the motion would be that an inferior set of men would represent the Branches at the Council Board. He did not believe that would be the result. What was wanted was that everyone, whether poor or rich, might, if he desired it and had the ability, be able to represent the members at the Council, and that it might be in the power of the Branches to select, not from one or two men, but from every man in their Branch. It had been said that it was undignified for medical men to accept their railway fares: but could it be said that it was undignified for their President to accept payment for attending at the Medical Council? He thought not. Another objection was that, as the Association was a wide one and had Branches in all parts of the world, the next thing would be that members of Colonial Branches would want their expenses paid also. Members of the Colonial Branches were on a better footing. They had the power of electing a man in London to represent them, and if they went on increasing at the present rate, the old provincial Branches would be swamped entirely. It was said that Branches should pay their representatives; but in reply he urged that when he came to London he did not attend to the business of his Branch but to the business of the Association generally. He thought members should be very chary of throwing more burdens on their Branches. He would decline to accept anything from his own Branch. They had saved up a few pounds through long years, which they intended to keep for charitable purposes for any poor brother in the district who might need aid, and the Association did not go in for that. It would be a pity if any little fund the Branches possessed should be used for purposes which were never intended by them. He had no personal motive in bringing forward this motion, for as soon as it was carried he should ask his Branch to elect another representative. All he wanted was to do justice to distant Branches.

Mr. VINCENT JACKSON, in seconding the resolution, asked the Association to look at it from a hard business point of view. He knew that by many of the seniors on the Council it was regarded as a retrograde step. He had no sympathy with such a view. On the Medical Council the members received five guineas for their services as long as the session might last, and he did not notice that the professional and social standing of its members had been in any way lowered thereby. The resolution was in sympathy with the age, and he therefore hoped it would be carried.

Mr. BRINDLEY JAMES supported the resolution. The Association had gained a position of stability and power, and was in a fit condition to pay the expenses of its representatives. If he lived at a long distance, he thought the least thing that the Association could do would be to pay his travelling expenses. It was not derogatory to receive remuneration for services rendered. If the Association was a poor body, it would be a different thing, and, when the question was first brought forward, they were not perhaps in so favourable a condition as they now were.

Dr. EYTON JONES said the ground of opposition on previous occasions had been that the Association was entirely conducted on the voluntary principle. For ten years he had been the representative of a Welsh Branch, and had travelled 1,600 miles a year to attend the Council meetings. Finding it difficult to get any member to go so long a distance, his Branch, small and poor as it was, determined to give assistance out of its own funds, but never to call upon the General Association. It had been the pride hitherto of hospital surgeons that they rendered gratuitous services for the relief of the sick poor. Acting upon this principle, he should consider it his duty to oppose the resolution.

Mr. LAWSON TAIT contended that the Association had never been conducted on the voluntary principle. The Birmingham Branch had the strongest feeling on this subject, and he should, if necessary, bring forward the motion every year until it was carried. It was a democratic question, the question of metropolitan people against the provincial. His own Branch had not

funds enough to pay more than one representative, and if an important body like the Birmingham Branch could not pay its representatives their railway fares how could they expect the Scotch and Irish Branches to stand the cost? It was unfair to ask them to do anything of the kind. Dr. Grant's argument was conclusive that it was not Branch work that was done on the Council but Association work, and that ought to be paid for by the Association.

Dr. JACOB (Dublin) also supported the proposition. He said it was a matter of comparatively slight importance whether representatives were paid a small or large sum of money, but it was a matter of extreme importance if that amount had the effect of preventing the attendance. The necessary effect of the difficulty placed in the way of the attendance of representatives of provincial Branches had been to concentrate the administration of the Association in the hands of the metropolitan members almost exclusively, and those within a short distance of the metropolis. This was a very unhealthy condition of things; it was not found to work well, and had revealed jealousies in the Association. One of the most important functions of the representative of a Branch was to bring back to his Branch an account of the work the Association was doing; that could not be done unless he attended, and an arrangement that threw difficulties in the way of attending cut the string which ought to bind every Branch to the central administration. He could assure the Association that, practically, beyond fifty miles from London they had no voice whatever in the administration. He thought that with a balance of £4,000 for the year there should be no difficulty thrown in the way of this slight concession. The very fact of its being opposed by the metropolitan representatives was a reason why the country representatives should maintain their determination.

Dr. DOUGLAS (Leamington) said there was a unanimous feeling in the Birmingham and Midland Branch in favour of paying representatives. Their finances did not permit of their doing so, and it was only in deference to the opinion of one of their representatives that they forebore passing a resolution to go to the Council asking them to pay their representatives. He did not believe that it would lower the dignity of the Council, but, on the contrary, would immensely improve its efficiency, if such a course were adopted, because it would make it more representative and keep it more in touch with the Branches.

Dr. BRIDGWATER said it was not fair in any discussion that things which did not exist should be stated as facts. At their Council meetings they had an average attendance of forty members, and they came from all parts of the kingdom. He was proud to say that Dr. Ogilvie Grant and Dr. Bruce Goff, who came some 400 or 500 miles, were amongst the most regular attendants on the Council.

Mr. BUTLIN said statements had been made with regard to the feeling of the Metropolitan Counties Branch which, so far as he was aware, had no truth whatever. The Metropolitan Counties Branch had never taken any serious interest in the matter, as it did not affect them in any way. He should vote for the resolution, but thought it was very much better to keep to the point of the advisability of paying men who came from a distance than to make attacks on anybody else.

Dr. BRIERLEY (Manchester) supported the resolution.

Dr. HOLMAN said he entertained very strong views upon this question. He had, however, attempted unofficially to bring the matter to a peaceful conclusion. He believed, as a matter of principle, that the Branches, if they could afford to do so, were the proper people to pay their representatives. He admitted that this would be a heavy tax upon small and distant Branches, and therefore suggested that in the case of any such Branch, it should apply to the Council, stating its inability to pay, and such payment should be made by the Association. That would do away with the pseudo-grievance of distant representatives not being able to attend. With regard to the fact of the attendance, the most frequent attendances in 1888 were made by the distant members. With regard to the Birmingham Branch, he saw from their balance sheet for 1888 that there were 28 members in arrears, and that might account for their inability to pay the travelling expenses of more than one representative. They wanted the very best men they could possibly get to represent the Branches, and he feared, old fashioned as it might be considered, they would not have the same class of men returned in the future if it was made an absolute question of payment for everybody.

Dr. GRANT said he could not accept Dr. Holman's suggestion. He asked the Association to vote as a matter of principle.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried with but few dissentients.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

MR. WHEELHOUSE, President, in the Chair.

Returns from the Branches.—MR. FOWKE read a report of the returns of representatives from the Branches.

Meeting of 1890.—DR. BRIDGWATER said that no definite invitation had been received for the meeting of 1890; and he moved, as usual in such cases, "That the Council be empowered to arrange for a place of meeting for 1890, and further to appoint a President-elect."

DR. BRISTOWE seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Address in Medicine.—DR. HUGHLINGS JACKSON delivered the Address in Medicine, which is published at page 355.

DR. EDDISON, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Hughlings Jackson for his address, said he agreed with everything in it except the concluding words, for no one was better able than Dr. Jackson to place a complicated question more clearly before an audience. They were all deeply indebted to him, not only for his address, but for all that he had done for them in connection with diseases of the nervous system.

DR. BRISTOWE, in seconding the motion, said it would be an impertinence on his part to expatiate upon the merits of Dr. Jackson, at whose feet they had all sat, and derived inspiration from his teaching.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

DR. HUGHLINGS JACKSON briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks.

The Stewart Prize.—THE PRESIDENT said the next business was one which was peculiarly gratifying in more ways than one. It had passed into the minds of some of the former men who took interest in the Association to leave a permanent record of that interest, and amongst them they had had no one who had the interest of the Association and the profession more deeply at heart than the late Dr. Alexander Patrick Stewart. Wherever the Association was concerned Dr. Stewart was always at hand to befriend it, and he had left evidence that that feeling towards the Association was not an evanescent one by bequeathing a still persistent record of his desire to recognise the services of those who did good work either for the Association or the profession at large. By his will he left a sum of money the interest of which he desired to be given year by year to the gentleman who, upon careful consideration, was believed to have done the best work of the year in the study of epidemic diseases. This year that prize had been awarded to Dr. Klein "for very valuable and prolonged researches on micro-organisms, and especially for work in connection with the etiology of scarlet fever." It was no small honour to receive even this small acknowledgment of work done. It was no representation either of the labour and time which had been devoted to this work, but it would, he hoped, be accepted as the gift of an old and dear friend who had passed from them but had left it at their service.

DR. KLEIN said he wished to return his best thanks for this unexpected and highly prized award. He took it to mean not merely an acknowledgment of his own services, but of the services which this branch of work, bacteriology, had rendered and was rendering to medical science in general.

The meeting then adjourned.

A COTTAGE HOSPITAL is to be built at Bromsgrove, near Birmingham, and large sums have been forwarded for the purpose. Dr. Chavasse has offered to build and furnish a male ward for six beds, to be called the Arthur Ryland Ward. Mr. Corbett, M.P., gives £500 and Lord Windsor £100.

JUVENILE INSURANCE.—The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operations of the thirtieth section of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, recommends that the age for the insurance of juveniles be extended from 10 to 16 years, but that the total amount of insurance be absolutely limited, and for the security of infantile life suggest that the Registrar-General should add to the form of medical certificate of death a column demanding particulars of insurances on the life of the deceased, to be filled up by the doctor in attendance on the family. In view of the excessive prevalence of infant mortality, these provisions cannot be considered unnecessary or supererogatory.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1889.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Association for 1889 became due on January 1st. Members of Branches are requested to pay the same to their respective Secretaries. Members of the Association not belonging to Branches are requested to forward their remittances to the General Secretary, 429, Strand, London. Post-office orders should be made payable at the West Central District Office, High Holborn.

The British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1889.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS,

THE President of our Association is able, in his opening speech, to take a wider view of medicine, and to examine it from a more philosophical standpoint than is permitted to the deliverers of the Sectional Addresses. While they can only deal each with the limited department allotted to him, and this rather from an internal and practical point of view than from an outside analytical one, the President is expected to deal with some one or other of the aspects of medicine viewed as a whole, either in its relation to the outside world or in its internal policy. And herein consists much of the value of his observations. Unfettered by any official connection with close corporations, and endowed with the authority of the greatest medical representative assembly in the British Empire, he is able to point out the defects and shortcomings of either the external or internal, the written or unwritten laws which govern the medical profession, and to demand, with all the gravity and weight which his position gives him, those reforms which are required by the needs of his brethren or by the necessities of an ever-advancing science.

It is, then, a fortunate choice which has placed Mr. Wheelhouse in the presidential chair at our Leeds meeting, and the subject of his address has been as happily selected.

There can be no question of more vital importance to the future of medicine in Britain than that of the effects upon modern practitioners of the system of education and examination introduced during the last thirty years. And there can be no one more fitted to deal usefully with the subject than one who, as teacher in a great provincial school, has had every opportunity of observing its incidence on both teaching and taught, who, as member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, has had much experience in modern methods of examination, and who, as one of the freely-elected representatives of his fellow practitioners upon the General Medical Council, possesses an exceptional opportunity of shaping the educational policy of the future upon the lines of public opinion and of common sense.

In considering the question, Mr. Wheelhouse is careful to avoid the common mistake of confounding *post* with *propter*. Many men, in examining the effects of modern education, allow their judgment to be obscured by the glamour of recent achievements in the field of science, to mistake that ad-

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1889. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

A MEETING of the Council will be held on October 16th, 1889. Candidates for election by the Council of the Association must send in their forms of application to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, namely, September 26th, 1889.

Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any by-law of the Association, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, may be elected a member *by the Council* or by any recognised *Branch Council*.

Candidates seeking election by a Branch Council should apply to the Secretary of the Branch. No member can be elected by a Branch Council unless his name has been inserted in the circular summoning the meeting at which he seeks election.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

THE series of Maps forming the Report of the Collective Investigation Committee on the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RICKETS, ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHOREA, CANCER, AND URINARY CALCULUS are deposited in the Library of the Association, and are open to the inspection of members. A descriptive commentary appeared in the JOURNAL of January 19th, 1889.

An inquiry into the ORIGIN AND MODE OF PROPAGATION OF EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA is in progress.

Memoranda and forms for communicating observations may be had on application to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, 429, Strand, W.C.

MIDDLEMORE PRIZE, 1889.

THE essay in competition for the Middlemore Prize, and bearing the motto of "*Erectus non Elatus*," is waiting to be returned to the author, if he will be good enough to call or send for it.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

A SPECIAL general meeting was held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, on Tuesday, August 6th, at 5 P.M., to reconsider the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Branch on July 5th, respecting the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1890. In the absence of the President (Dr. ORD), the chair was kindly taken by the Past-President, Dr. BRODIE SEWELL. It was resolved by a large majority that it would be desirable to withhold the proposed invitation to the Association to meet in London in 1890.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERPOOL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE trial of Mrs. Maybrick at the Liverpool Assizes on the charge of poisoning her husband by the administration of arsenic has received a degree of attention that has seldom been surpassed in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. It may be of interest to bring forward the salient features of the medical and scientific evidence on either side, to endeavour to arrive at a true estimation of its value, and to ascertain to what extent it affected the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused.

In order to clear the ground, the last of these problems may be briefly disposed of. The learned judge in summing up told the jury that they must not consider the case as a mere medical one, in which they were to consider whether the man did or did not die of arsenic according to the medical evidence. In other words, it was not necessary for them to include the possibility of death being taken place from natural causes, before they could establish the guilt of the accused. This is not the usual practice in criminal jurisdiction; if it were, a coroner's finding of death from natural causes would be no bar to a subsequent prosecution, and an extreme case could be imagined where the existence of a motive and the previous occurrence of a violent quarrel might be held to establish a charge of murder, even though a medical certificate, supported by a *post-mortem* examination, declared that

death was the result of natural causes. This would be manifestly absurd, and the conclusion follows that in order to prove Mrs. Maybrick's guilt, the first step was to show that the death was not the result of natural causes.

The deceased, who was 49 years of age at the time of his death, was known to be hypochondriacal, and was constantly dosing himself with all kinds of medicines, in which he had extraordinary confidence. He would often take a double dose of a medicine, and was proved to have been going to two medical men, one of whom was a homœopath, at the same time. His complaints were not altogether imaginary; his liver was frequently out of order, and from time to time he suffered from some kind of numbness or coldness of the extremities, which suggests the first degree of Raynaud's disease. Some years ago, while living in America, he was addicted to the practice of taking arsenic, apparently in considerable quantity, both as a medicine and mixed with his food; it is highly probable that he continued to take it in the form of a "pick-me-up," until eighteen months before his death, and there is no evidence to show that he ever relinquished the practice, and indeed suspicions point strongly the other way.

There is some difficulty in fixing the precise date of the onset of the fatal illness, but it appears that on April 14th of this year, the deceased was in London and consulted a medical man. He was then suffering from indigestion, complained of pains in the head, and of numbness, and was apprehensive of being paralysed. After this he seems to have improved, though he did not seem to be quite well, and on the 27th of the same month he vomited after breakfast and felt some stiffness in his legs on going down stairs. His indisposition did not prevent his going to his office, and afterwards to the Wirral races, where he was on horseback nearly all day, and is said to have got a severe wetting. Still he did not feel well, and in the evening, when dining with a friend, his hand was so unsteady that he upset his wine, and feared he would be suspected of being intoxicated. The following day, which was a Sunday, he sent for Dr. Humphreys, who found him in bed, complaining of uneasiness in his chest and a sinking feeling at the heart. These symptoms he attributed to a strong cup of tea he had taken, and he said that tea had had the same effect on him before. He also said his tongue had been furred for a long time and he could not get it clean. He again expressed his fear of being paralysed. Some simple treatment was adopted, and in the evening all his complaints of the morning had disappeared.

On the 29th there were no symptoms present except the furred tongue, and Dr. Humphreys made the diagnosis of chronic dyspepsia. He ordered him a restricted diet, and recommended him to have for luncheon some beef-tea thickened with revalenta arabica food, which he could take down to his office when he went to business. Some medicine was also prescribed.

On May 1st the deceased seems to have been very well, but on the 2nd he thought his medicine was disagreeing with him, and he saw Dr. Humphreys again on the 3rd; but the latter found nothing special the matter, only that the tongue was still furred. At the office deceased took his beef-tea as before, and afterwards had a Turkish bath and went home. He then vomited twice, and about midnight was seen by Dr. Humphreys, who found him suffering from severe pain in the region of both sciatic nerves. It is not stated whether there still was vomiting, but it was certainly not very troublesome. For the pain Dr. Humphreys introduced a suppository containing a quarter of a grain of morphine, this mode of administration being chosen apparently because the suppositories were in the house. The next day there was constant vomiting of everything taken, a symptom that was at the time ascribed to the action of the morphine. All food by the mouth was consequently forbidden. On the 5th the vomiting was not so marked, but there was frequent hawking, and a feeling as of a hair in the throat; but on the whole the patient was rather better. On the 6th he could retain food better, and he was ordered minute doses of liq. arsenicalis. This treatment, however, was not carried out for long, and the patient could only have taken $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a grain of arsenious acid. In the evening a small blister was applied to the epigastrium, and on the 7th the patient expressed himself as being quite a different man since its application, and he was able to retain half an ounce of fluid every hour. His condition on this day, as described by Dr. Carter, who saw him in consultation, was that of a man suffering from acute dyspepsia; he was weak, vomiting, had a dry throat, and a foul tongue. He was rather better on the 8th; but in the night diarrhoea and tenesmus set in, and on the 9th it was apparent that the inflammation had

interested motives. He thinks every consideration was given to this matter by the late Director-General when he gave his approval to the suggestions of the War Office, that a Fellowship should carry equal weight with a service examination.

. We think our correspondent is labouring under some misapprehension; we have not observed any attempt or desire to disparage the Fellowship examinations in themselves. But the primary object of a service examination for promotion to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon is to test the officer's knowledge of service matters, such as military hygiene, organisation, and administration; and surely these subjects are not tested by a purely civil examination in medicine and surgery. Ridicule has been brought to bear, not, as our correspondent imagines, on the admirable civil Fellowship examinations, but on accepting them in lieu of a service examination in cases where officers had already been passed over for presumed deficiency in technical and purely military knowledge.

MEDICAL REORGANISATION IN INDIA.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY, writing from India, seeks to traverse some points by an "Amateur Economist" in the JOURNAL of June 1st. The central idea of the latter, he says, is that the Medical Staff should take over the military, leaving the civil duties to the Indian Medical Service. He himself would abolish dual arrangement, but by handing over the entire local, military, and civil duties to the Indian service; the initial military training of the Indian service is identical with that of the Medical Staff, and should fit them for charge of British troops; while the short and intermittent residences of members of the Medical Staff in India cannot well familiarise them with native customs, language, etc., so as to fit them for charge of native troops. The Indian service thus seems better fitted for all Indian duties. Of course, considerable expenditure would result from increase of the Indian establishment, but it would be met by reductions in the British, while efficiency would be considerably advanced. He denies that charge of a native regiment is unpopular, although it is indeed unprofitable. Many of the civil appointments are very worrying. He thinks the arrangements suggested by "Amateur Economist" for the hospital treatment of British and native troops are excellent, but considers the management should be in the hands of the local service.

THE NAVY.

SURGEON JOHN S. LAMBERT has been appointed to the *Humber*, and Surgeon ALEXANDER G. P. GIPPS to Haslar Hospital, both to date August 9th.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

THE leave to England on urgent private affairs, granted February 18th last to Surgeon W. KELLY, M.D., who is serving in the Bengal command, is extended to October 16th next.

Brigade-Surgeon J. WILSON, M.B., has been appointed Senior Medical Officer to the Curragh Brigade.

Surgeon-Major B. B. CONNOLLY having been ordered from Dublin to Woolwich, Surgeon-Major J. J. CREAN has taken over his duties in charge of staff and departments.

Surgeon-Major C. W. M. KEYS, M.D., stationed at Woolwich, has leave to September 7th.

MEDICAL NEWS.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following Vacancies are announced:

BOROUGH OF LEEDS.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £700 per annum, with disbursements. Applications by August 24th to Sir G. Morrison, Town Clerk, Leeds.

CANCER HOSPITAL, Fulham Road, S.W.—Two Resident House-Surgeons. Appointment for six months. Honorarium at the rate of £50 per annum, with board and residence. Applications by August 31st to the Secretary.

CHELMSFORD AND MALDON RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £600 per annum. Applications by August 17th to Mr. Duffield, 96, High Street, Chelmsford.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £30 per annum, with board, washing, and attendance. Applications by September 3rd to the Secretary, Children's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum, with board, washing, and attendance. Applications by September 3rd to the Secretary, Children's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham.

CITY ASYLUM, Birmingham.—Resident Clinical Assistant. Board, lodging, and washing. Application to E. B. Whitcombe, Esq., Medical Superintendent.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Surgical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum, with board and lodging, etc. Applications by September 2nd to Dr. Coghill, House-Governor.

KENDAL DISTRICT.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £375 per annum. Applications by August 22nd to Alexander Milne.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY.—Physician or Medical Officer. Applications by August 28th to the Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Assistant. Board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Secretary.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Physician. Annual bonus, £50. Applications by August 20th to the Secretary.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, Wood Green, London, N.—Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Application by August 17th to the Secretary.

SALISBURY INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by August 23rd to the Secretary.

SWANSEA HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging, etc. Applications by September 7th to the Secretary, 9, Castle Street, Swansea.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY OF GLASGOW.—Superintendent and Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £125 per annum, with board and apartments. Applications by August 31st to Mr. F. Bissett, Secretary, 20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wolverhampton.—House-Physician. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications by September 5th to the Chairman of the Medical Committee.

WALLASEY DISPENSARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £110, with furnished apartments, etc. Applications by September 3rd to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Heap, Elm Mount, Penkett Road, Liscard, Cheshire.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BUXTON, H., L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.F.P.S.Glas., appointed House-Surgeon to the Ripon Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.

EAMES, H. M., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., appointed Clinical Assistant to the Rubery Hill Asylum, near Bromsgrove.

EGAN, Francis, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., L.R.C.S.I., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the parish of Fulham.

HAWKINS, F. H., M.D.Edin., appointed Registrar and Chloroformist to the London Temperance Hospital, vice E. Caudwell, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.

MANTON, John Albert, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Sheffield School of Medicine, and also Medical Officer to the South-East District of the Sheffield Union.

MAY-CHICHESTER, G., M.A., M.B.Cantab., appointed House-Physician to the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.

MULLEN, John W., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., etc., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Wilton Fever Hospital in the county borough of Salford, vice Dr. John Tatham, appointed Medical Officer of Health to the City of Manchester.

PURSWLOW, C. E., M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Birmingham Lying-in Charity, vice A. F. Hawkins, F.R.C.S.E., resigned.

READ, Harold William Kingcombe, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P. and S.G., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the Towcester Union and District, vice A. G. Evans, deceased.

ROBERTS, John Lloyd, M.B., B.Sc., B.A.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester, Essex, vice Herbert Evelyn Crook, M.B., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P., resigned.

ROBERTS, R., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the South Hants Infirmary, Southampton, vice S. Herbert, resigned.

WHITAKER, S. M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 4 P.M.—Dr. Norman Moore: The Bradshaw Lecture on the Distribution and Duration of Visceral New Growths.

THURSDAY.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Annual General Meeting at Brighton.

FRIDAY.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Annual General Meeting at Brighton.

SATURDAY.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Annual General Meeting at Brighton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement. The first post on Thursday mornings is the latest by which advertisements can be received.

BIRTHS.

COCKEY.—On August 11th, at Little Waltham, near Chelmsford, Essex, the wife of E. Percival Cockey, M.D.Lond., of a daughter.

HILL.—At Terowie, South Australia, on June 19th, the wife of A. W. Hill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.D.Brussels, of a daughter (Kate Elizabeth).

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS-TILLSTONE—WILKINSON.—On August 8th, at St. Patrick's, Brighton, by the Rev. O. C. Legge-Wilkinson, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Buckell, M.A., and the Rev. — Wright, M.A., Hermann Rogers-Tillstone, M.B., etc., of 176, Southgate Road, London, N., to Amy Legge-Wilkinson, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Wilkinson, of Stanford House, West Brighton, Esq.

DEATHS.

CLARKE.—On August 12th, at Horsmans Place, Dartford, Fanny Maria, wife of Thomas Furze Clarke, M.R.C.S.Eng., etc. South African papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON.—On July 19th, at Brillington, Yorkshire, Christopher Francis Hutchinson, M.D., aged 81 years.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S JOURNAL SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN MIDDAY POST ON WEDNESDAY. TELEGRAMS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY MORNING.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor 429, Strand, W.C., London; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, at the Office, 429, Strand, W.C., London.

IN order to avoid delay, it is particularly requested that all letters on the editorial business of the JOURNAL be addressed to the Editor at the office of the JOURNAL, and not to his private house.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL are requested to communicate beforehand with the Manager, 429, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

MANUSCRIPTS FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE RETURNED.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with Duplicate Copies.

QUERIES.

REW asks to be directed to a paper by the late Dr. Eason Wilkinson, of Manchester, on the use of Dantize beer in Bright's disease.

ANSWERS.

TREATMENT OF EXCESSIVE AND FETID PERSPIRATION OF FEET.

DR. B. DUKE (Clapham Common) writes: I have found the following treatment thoroughly successful in the above, as recommended by Gaffard in the *Edin. Med. Jour.*, January, 1860: Red oxide of lead, gr. xv; solution of subacetate of lead, ʒj. In most cases it is sufficient to bathe the feet with this every eight days.

NOTES, LETTERS, ETC.

THE MEAD TESTIMONIAL FUND.

THE Honorary Treasurers (Dr. F. M. Beckett, Ely, and Dr. E. G. Barnes, Ely) acknowledge with thanks the following additional contributions to the above fund:

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	129	14	0
Amyot, T. F., Esq., F.R.C.S., Diss	0	10	0
Balding, D. B., Esq., F.R.C.S., Royston	0	10	0
Ballance, C. A., Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., 56, Harley Street	1	1	0
Bentham, S., Esq., 223, Brixton Road, S.W.	0	5	0
Beverley, M., Esq., M.D., Norwich	0	10	0
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Jollye, Ed. W., Esq., Donington, Spalding	0	5	6
Keith, Skene, Esq., M.B., 42, Charles Street, W.	1	1	0
Kisch, Albert, Esq., 186, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale	0	5	0
Ledard, H. A., Esq., Carlisle, Hon. Sec. Border Counties Branch	2	2	0
Low, R. M. P., Esq., M.B., 2, Nevron Road, S.W.	0	5	0
Mackenzie, Sir Morell, M.D., 19, Harley Street	2	2	0
Muriel, C. E., Esq., Norwich	1	1	0
Name uncommunicated from Saxmundham	0	5	0
Nicholls, L., Esq., Hartest, Bury St. Edmunds	0	2	6
Parrott, Ed. J., Esq., Hayes, Middlesex	0	5	0
Parsons, Sidney, Esq., 78, Kensington Park Road	0	5	0
Plowright, C. B., Esq., King's Lynn	0	5	0
Roberts, H. P., Esq., 31, Great Coram Street, Brunswick Sq.	0	10	0
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Walters, F. R., Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., 2, Finsbury Circus	0	10	0
Watson, T. B., Esq., M.B., 202, Tufnell Park Road	0	10	0
Weller, G., Esq., The Mall, Wanstead, E.	1	1	0
Wheeler, D., Esq., Chelmsford	0	10	6
Wilbe, R. H., Esq., M.D., 21, Finchley Road, N.W.	0	5	0
Woakes, E., Esq., M.D., 71, Harley Street	1	1	0
Total	156	11	0

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:

Surgeon-Major Hallison, Madras; Mr. J. J. C. Turner, Colchester; Dr. W. Duncan, Bristol; Dr. Jacobs, Leeds; Mr. E. Hutchinson, Bridlington; Dr. Balding, Royston; Mr. Reid, Stoke; Mr. W. G. Hunt, Exeter; Mr. E. H. Hardwick, Bridgend; Dr. C. G. Clarke, Bessbrook; Dr. H. Buxton, Saltburn; Mr. B. Duke, London; Mr. S. M. Whitaker, Reading; Mr. A. M. Davies, Netley; Dr. A. W. Flood, Buncrana; Dr. J. Powell, Carmarthen; Army Medical Corps; A Practitioner; Mr. H. F. Sempie, Ladysmith, Cape Colony; Mr. S. G. Sloman, Farnham; Messrs. Spurgeon and Son, Malton; An Attentive Reader; Insp.-Gen. Donnet, Bognor; Staff-Surgeon E. Young, Poona; Surgeon E. H. Brown, Decan; Surg.-Maj. Drake-Brockman, Bundelkand; The Liberty and Property League, London; Mr. J. H. Casson, Teheran; Mr. W. Van Praagh, London; Dr. Dobbs, Shanklin; Dr. L. Barnett, Swansea; Mr. P. S. Drought, Crookwell, N.S.W.; E. E. Taylor, M.B., Sheffield; Dr. J. J. Welpely, Bandon; Mr. J. G. Loch, Tenby; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London; Dr. H. Mackintosh, London; Dr. R. Boustead, Brighton; Dr. J. V. C. Denning, London; Mr. J. A. Dow, London; Dr. L. Parkes, London; Dr. Rentoul, Liverpool; Mr. G. H. Oran, Brighton; Mr. J. W. Mullen, Manchester; Mr. C. E. Paget, Salford; Dr. W. Pearce, London; Mr. W. Priestman, Birmingham; Dr. Myers, Paris; Mr. R. Sewell, St. Clement's, Ipswich; Dr. E. W. Davey, Rathgar; Dr. F. H. Barendt, Liverpool; Mr. W. B. Hemsley, London; A. F. C.; Mr. J. D. Mann, Manchester; Mr. H. O. Barber, London; Sir Oscar Clayton, London; Dr. Kink-ead, Galway; Mr. Humphreys, London; Dr. A. W. Tomkins, Leamington Spa; Mr. C. Fryer, Shanklin; Mr. C. N. Hayercraft, Bow, North Devon; An Old Volunteer Medical Officer; Mr. J. Herbert, Whitley; Dr. E. M. Madden, Bromley; Mr. C. J. Hewetson, Scarborough; Mr. H. G. Dyer, Ringwood; Dr. A. E. Sansom, London; Dr. Abercrombie, London; Dr. T. M. Watt, Hovingham; Mr. J. H. Keeling, Sheffield; Dr. G. V. Poore, London; Mr. A. S. R. Wainwright, London; Mr. H. Leslie, London; Dr. Mercier, London; Dr. J. Wilding, Bristol; Mr. G. P. Field, London; Dr. A. B. Hill, Birmingham; Dr. G. Harper, London; Medical Staff; Dr. H. J. Jones, London; Dr. McHugh, Dublin; Dr. C. E. Purslow, Birmingham; Dr. Macnaughton Jones, London; Mr. E. M. Kelly, Nottingham; Major L. W. Pead, London; Dr. G. MacDonald, London; Mr. S. Norman, Havant; Mr. H. Rainsford, Stoke-on-Trent; Professor Victor Horsley, London; Mr. D. H. Gabb, Hastings; Mr. T. O'Connor, March; Observer; Dr. Lewers, London; Dr. F. P. Atkinson, Surbiton; Dr. J. S. Lyttle, Pontypridd; Mr. H. Tuck, Pree; Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Crindau, N.B.; Dr. W. Cousins, Southsea; Our Liverpool Correspondent; Rev. J. J. Wray, London; Mr. C. Sheather, London; Mr. E. Burchell, London; Dr. G. G. Bantock, London; Mr. R. Bradshaw Smith, Burbage; Mr. G. Baker, London; Mr. C. B. Lockwood, London; Dr. G. Beck, Bern; Miss Sillery, Bath; Mr. W. T. Steele, Torquay; Mr. C. Barker, Sheffield; Mr. A. C. Malley, Salop; Mr. N. Wade, Aysgarth; Mr. W. C. Adams, London; Mr. J. Edgar, Glasgow; Dr. T. N. Otis, Montbank, U.S.A.; Mr. E. Thompson, Omagh; Dr. G. V. Poore, London; Dr. R. M. Wyckoff, Brooklyn; Mr. R. T. E. Davies, New Tredegar; Mr. Heagerty, Tweedmouth; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Diseases and Disorders of the Ox, with Some Account of the Diseases of the Sheep. By George Gresswell, with additions on Pathology by Dr. Albert Gresswell. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1889.

Bemrose's Guide to Paris and the Exhibition. Illustrated. London: Bemrose and Sons. 1889.

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NOTICE.—Advertisers are requested to observe that it is contrary to the Postal Regulations to receive at Post-Offices letter addressed to initials only.